

Mouse Anti-EGFR antibody

SLM-33050M

Product Name **[KO validated anti]** EGFR

Chinese Name 表皮生长因子受体单克隆抗体

Alias EGFR; Avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v erb b) oncogene homolog; Avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (verbb) oncogene homolog; Cell growth inhibiting protein 40; Cell proliferation inducing protein 61; EGF R; EGFR; Epidermal growth factor receptor (avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v erb b) oncogene homolog); Epidermal growth factor receptor (erythroblastic leukemia viral (v erb b) oncogene homolog avian); Epidermal growth factor receptor; erbb 1; Erbb; Erbb1; HER1; mENA; Oncogene ERBB; PIG61; Receptor tyrosine protein kinase ErbB 1; Receptor tyrosine protein kinase ErbB1; Urogastrone; wa2; Wa5; EGFR_HUMAN.

Research Area Tumour Cell biology immunology

Immunogen Species Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone NO. 13B2

React Species Human(predicted:Dog,Cow,Sheep)
WB=1:1000-5000,IHC-P=1:200-1000,IHC-F=1:200-1000,IF=1:200-1000 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
Applications not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight 130kDa

Cellular localization The nucleus cytoplasmic The cell membrane Secretory protein

Form Liquid

Concentration 1mg/ml

immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EGFR

Lsotype IgG1

Purification affinity purified by Protein G

Buffer Human(predicted:Dog,Cow,Sheep)1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA,



Solution	Human(predicted:Dog,Cow,Sheep)3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the protein kinase superfamily. This protein is a receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family. EGFR is a cell surface protein that binds to epidermal growth factor. Binding of the protein to a ligand induces receptor dimerization and tyrosine autophosphorylation and leads to cell proliferation. Mutations in this gene are associated with lung cancer. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010]
Product Detail	Function: Receptor tyrosine kinase binding ligands of the EGF family and activating several signaling cascades to convert extracellular cues into appropriate cellular responses. Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/REG and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF. Ligand binding triggers receptor homo- and/or heterodimerization and autophosphorylation on key cytoplasmic residues. The phosphorylated receptor recruits adapter proteins like GRB2 which in turn activates complex downstream signaling cascades. Activates at least 4 major downstream signaling cascades including the RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, PLCgamma-PKC and STATs modules. May also activate the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade. Also directly phosphorylates other proteins like RGS16, activating its GTPase activity and probably coupling the EGF receptor signaling to the G protein-coupled receptor signaling. Also phosphorylates MUC1 and increases its interaction with SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin. Isoform 2 may act as an antagonist of EGF action. Subunit: Binding of the ligand triggers homo- and/or heterodimerization of the receptor triggering its autophosphorylation. Heterodimer with ERBB2. Interacts with ERRFI1; inhibits dimerization of the kinase domain and autophosphorylation. Part of a complex with ERBB2 and either PIK3C2A or PIK3C2B. Interacts with GRB2; an adapter protein coupling the receptor to downstream signaling pathways. Interacts with GAB2; involved in signaling downstream of EGFR. Interacts with STAT3; mediates EGFR downstream signaling in cell proliferation. Interacts with RIPK1; involved in NF-kappa-B activation. Interacts (autophosphorylated) with CBL; involved in EGFR ubiquitination and regulation. Interacts with SOCS5; regulates EGFR degradation through TCEB1- and TCEB2-mediated ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. Interacts with PRMT5; methylates EGFR and enhances interaction with PTPN6. Interacts (phosphorylated) with PTPN6; inhibits EGFR-dependent activation of

MAPK/ERK. Interacts with COPG; essential for regulation of EGF-dependent nuclear transport of EGFR by retrograde trafficking from the Golgi to the ER. Interacts with TNK2; this interaction is dependent on EGF stimulation and kinase activity of EGFR. Interacts with PCNA; positively regulates PCNA. Interacts with PELP1. Interacts with MUC1. Interacts with AP2M1. Interacts with FER. May interact with EPS8; mediates EPS8 phosphorylation. Interacts (via SH2 domains) with GRB2, NCK1 and NCK2.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Endosome membrane. Note=In response to EGF, translocated from the cell membrane to the nucleus via Golgi and ER. Endocytosed upon activation by ligand. Isoform 2: Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation at Ser-695 is partial and occurs only if Thr-693 is phosphorylated. Phosphorylation at Thr-678 and Thr-693 by PRKD1 inhibits EGF-induced MAPK8/JNK1 activation. Dephosphorylation by PTPRJ prevents endocytosis and stabilizes the receptor at the plasma membrane. Autophosphorylation at Tyr-1197 is stimulated by methylation at Arg-1199 and enhances interaction with PTPN6. Autophosphorylation at Tyr-1092 and/or Tyr-1110 recruits STAT3. Monoubiquitinated and polyubiquitinated upon EGF stimulation; which does not affect tyrosine kinase activity or signaling capacity but may play a role in lysosomal targeting. Polyubiquitin linkage is mainly through 'Lys-63', but linkage through 'Lys-48', 'Lys-11' and 'Lys-29' also occur. Methylated. Methylation at Arg-1199 by PRMT5 positively stimulates phosphorylation at Tyr-1197.

DISEASE:

Defects in EGFR are associated with lung cancer (LNCR) [MIM:211980]. LNCR is a common malignancy affecting tissues of the lung. The most common form of lung cancer is non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that can be divided into 3 major histologic subtypes: squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, and large cell lung cancer. NSCLC is often diagnosed at an advanced stage and has a poor prognosis.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. EGF receptor subfamily.
Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS:
P00533

Gene ID:
1956

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 407217](#) Cow

[Entrez Gene: 1956](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 13649](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24329](#) Rat

[Omim: 131550](#) Human

[SwissProt: P00533](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q01279](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 488293](#) Human

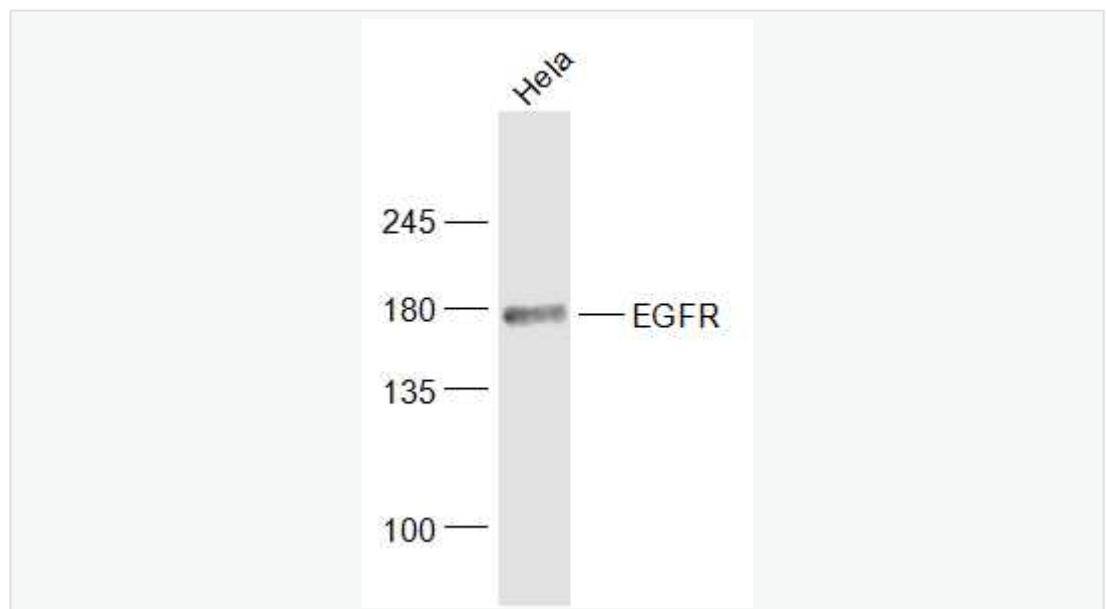
[Unigene: 420648](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 439882](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 8534](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 37227](#) Rat

**Product
Picture**



Sample:

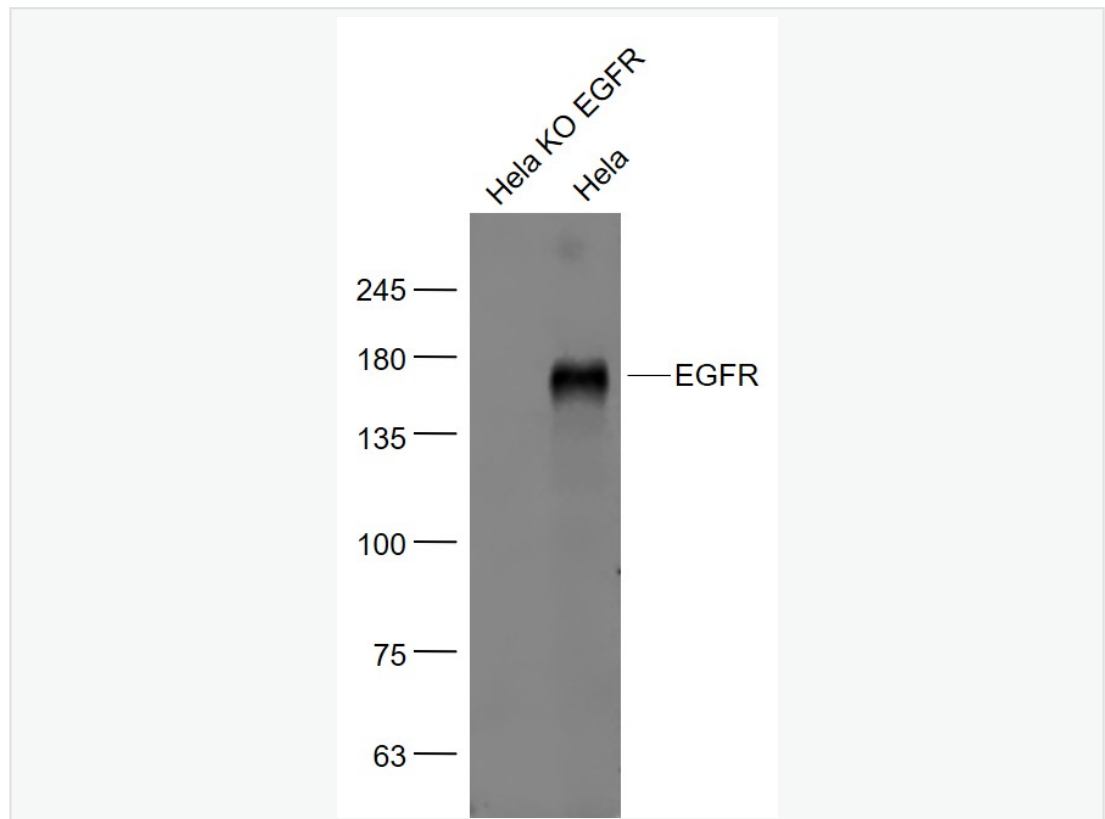
Hela(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-EGFR (SLM-33050M) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 170 kD

Observed band size: 180 kD



Sample:

Hela KO EFGP(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

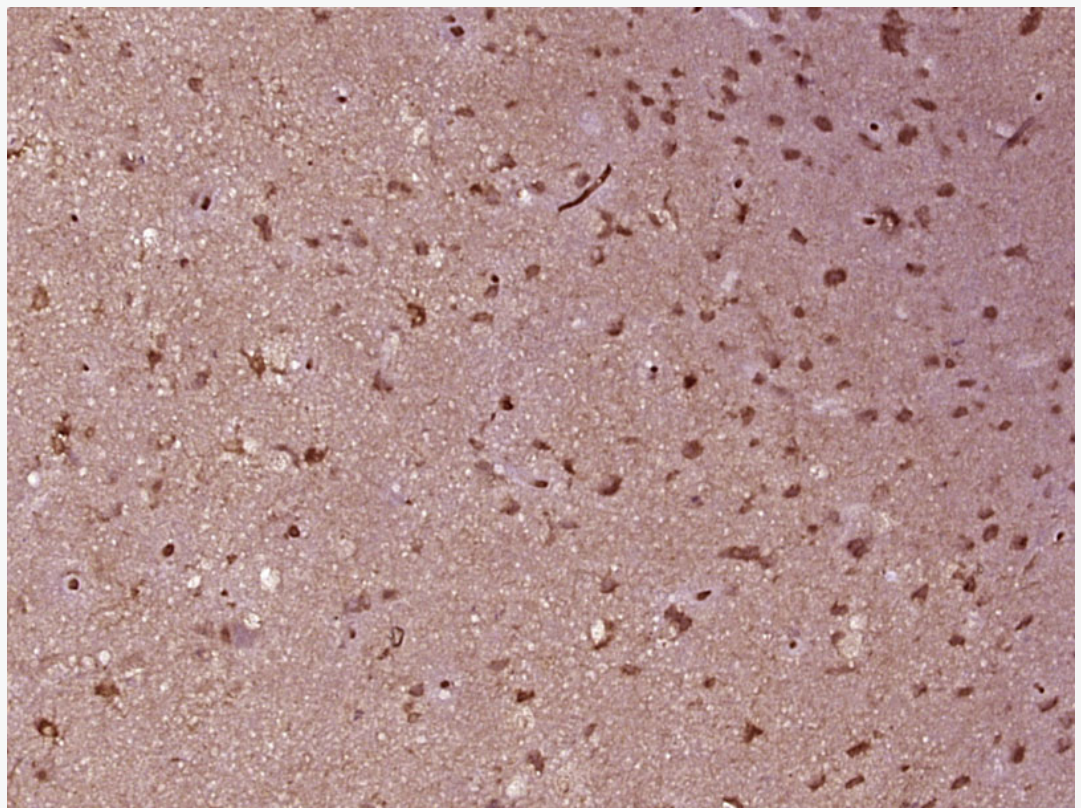
Hela(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

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Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human brain glioma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (EGFR) Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL33050M 13B2) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed



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by operating according to SP Kit(Mouse) (sp-0024) instructions and DAB staining.